## THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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## AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON.

Movements of Congressmen and the Office-Begging Politicians

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE MESSAGE .-- THE SPEAKERSHIP.

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Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28, 1853.

The Anticipated Saturday Night Caucus on the Speakership-What will the National Democrats do-Look out for some

What that the National Democrats to - Look out for some thing—The Clorkship and Colonel Forney.

The anticipated democratic House caucus of Saturday might next, for the nomination of a candidate for Speaker, and a candidate for the Clerhship, is now, and till Satur day night, will be, the paramount question. And the first inquiries to the New York hards are, what can we do in this caucus? Can we do anything? Will it be expedient 20 ge in, or n ere advisable to stay out?

These questions they must determine between this time and Saturday night. Few members have yet arrived. The bulk of them will probably not be here till Thursday or Friday—there may be some who will not be here till Monday, for the very purpose of avoiding the caucus, but with a few exception, it is expected that the democrats of the House will be here to decide on the spot whether they shall, or shall not, go into the Saturday night caucus at the capitol.

There is a round democratic majority of at least seventy in the House. Can the bards overcome that majority Oan they muster thirty-five men? Where are they to come from? Who are they? It will not do to trust to luck. Business men always canvass the ground, and their relative strength in advance of any important action There are, we will say, twelve hard shells, good and true, from New York, in the House of Representatives-there may be more or less; but say twelve-where are the other twenty-three men to be picked up, essential to neutralize the democratic majority of seventy in the House Can we find any recruits in the New England States? Doubtful—notwithstanding Oushing's letter. Can we find any South? Doubtfulmotwithstanding the swamping of Cobb, Clemens and Foote; for most, if not all the democratic members of the South are of the Southern Rights school. Perhaps hard or two may come in from Maryland; but we are not even sure of that. The hards have only then the West and Southwest to rely upon. But Cass and Douglas are supposed to sympathize with the administration, in what it has done, upon the whole, and as it is. And Guthrie, you know, is the portige and representative of Gen. Batler and his interests in Kentucky. Tonnessee, in Armstrong & Co., is bound up in the fortunes of the Cabinet, as their or gan, and as the Cabinet candidates for the public printing—so that, altogether, the chances of the required accessions to the New York hards are slim. What, then, are the New York national democrats to do? The few that are here admit that the odds will be against them overwhelmingly in caucus and in the

What, then are the New York national democrats to against them overwhelmingly in caucus and in the House, in point of numbers with all the whole force of the while to be them. They can do nothing to deteat the administration candidates for Speaker and Clerk, if such candidates are brought before the caucus, upon the mere naked issue of a choice of men. It seems to be the opinion, therefore, of the New York national democration ow in two, that they had better stay out of caucus, and wait for their chances in the House for bringing the whole party to the test question of free solism.

But it is suggested from rother quarter, that even half a dozen such national democrate as Wneeler, Maurice and Walsh may open, the ball to so so ne purposs in caucus, by moving a resolution expressive of the sense of the democration members on Guthrie's correspondence with, and removal of, Judge Bremson. Such a resolution, submitted to caucus, even if hid up on thate ble, would doubtless throw some light upon the subject. But our shrewd politician in this case says that John W. Forney will be surely nominated for Clerk in caucus, unless there is some man present bold enough to ask on the spot for the reading of the Forney letter. My informant, however, forgers that Forney is a national democrat—that he is said to have seventy five members pleaged to him by letter—and that he is supposed also to be the administration candidate. Perhaps, therefore, some rigidly moral and spright free soller might be obtained, as far as Forcey is concerned, to put in that letter in caucus, for the sake of relieving the administration of the dead weight of such a protege. In fact, there is an opinion affoat that this very thing will be doze.

It is for the national democrats to determine their

[Correspondence of the Courier and Equirer.] WASHINGTON. Nov. 27, 1853.

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Washinston, Nov. 27, 1853.

The resolution adopted at the late national democratio meeting in New York, directed against the confirmation of Collector Rediald, and the continuance of the present Cabinet in office, creates a sensation here. The official organ has exhibited a desire for conciliation of late, which is a proof that the Cabinet view these demonstrations with no little concern and uneasiness. The position of some leading Senators is calculated to increase their alarm. There is a very strong anti-administration foeling among the democrats of the Senato. Weller's letter shows where he will be. Dr. Gwin is also reported to be notifie, and when the President's determination to repudiate all connection with the Pacific railroad as a covernment measure, becomes known, it is expected that he will assume an attitude of decided antagonism to the administration. Senator Bright, one of the greatest mames among the Western democracy, has been dissatisfied for n any months. It appears that the influence of the Governor of Indiana and of Senator Petitit, has been powerful enough with the President to defeat many of Mr. Bright's recommendations to office. And probably that Senator is unable to dismiss from his mind a rather keen sense of disappointment resulting from the rejection of six own claims to a seat in the Cabizet, for which he was a candidate.

The position of other leading mea, as Judge Douglas;

Senator is unable to dismiss from his mind a rather keen sense of disappointment resulting from the rejection of his own claims to a seat in the Cabinet, for which he was a candidate.

The position of other leading men, as Judge Douglas; Measrs, Hunter and Mason of Virguia; Mr. Hamile, of Maine, and Mr. Atchison, of Missouri, will be determined by events. The prominent fixed fact appears to be, that a strong sympathy and fellow-feeling with the anti-adminitration democrats, represented by the New York hard shells, or nationals, prevails in the Senate, and will have a great influence in determining its relations with the Executive. As there will not be any very decided difference between parties or fractions of parties upon purely political questions or measures of government, the personal feelings of members will have full sway in Congress. It is therefore certain that resolutions will be invoduced at an early day, consuring the priley of the resident in relation to appointments. The debates apon these resolutions will excite deep attention, as they will fully develope the divisions likely to prevail during the remainder of the administration, it will be the object of the dissenting or seconding members of the condition which elected General Pierce to reject Mr. Redfeld, in order to censure the dismissal of Judge Bronson. If they succeed in doing this, it will be equivalent to a condemnation of the Cabinet, and in that event the Cabinet, or the more obnoxious members of it, must necessarily resign. This movement will doubtless be chiefly directed against the Secretary Ottative, respectively of the Wilset provise and secsion sentiment in the Cabinet. In that event, Gathrie, as the instrument in the proscription of Judge Bronson and against Secretary McClelland and Col. Davis, as the representatives, respected that such men as Gov. Dickinson, and the other New York leaders—spainst Secretary Gathrie, as the instrument in the Cabinet, or the more some success on sentiment in the Cabinet, or the more some laters and

## TELEGRAPHIC.

THE SURVEYORS' REPORTS - THE PRES OF THE SENATE OFFICE-SEEKING BORES SATURDAY NIGHT FIXED UPON FOR CAUCUSSING-

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1853. It has been stated in certain quarters that Mr. Moneypenny, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, has made his re-port on the subject of Nebraska Territory, deciding against d his report has been approved by the government se subject is an important one, and the facts should be prectly given. Congress last session voted ten thoue Indian tribes providing for the relinquishment of seir title to the lands in the territory. Mr. Moneympy, in accordance with this resolution, ha versely as to the establishment of a government, has ne just the reverse. He was unable to make any treaem as to convince him that the necessary treaties can made with the border ladians during the months of

ment of a territorial government before the adjournment f Congress. The Commissioner also reports that there is no truth in the rumor of a white emigration into the Indian country, as there are but three white men now legally there. The President will recommend the estab-lishment of a civil government over the territory, as well for the advantage of the Indians as the protection of our emigration to the Pacific; and, also, that actual settlers be invited into it on the most liberal terms. The amount of land owned by the Indians in the territory is about thousand acres to each man. The settlement of the boundaries of the territory will of course be left with Congress, and upon it the Wilmot proviso may perhaps be

The rumor that a treaty had been sent to England in respect to the fisheries and reciprocity, in which we agree to admit colonial vessels to our coasting trade, and give them registers is a mistake. This is what Mr. Crampton desired in return for the freedom of the fisheries; but it was not acceded to by the President. Mr. Crampton having exhausted his instructions, then requested Mr. Marcy to give him a draft of the views of our government in the matter. This is what has been sent to England and those best informed do not believe it will be at all satisfactory to the English government. It refuses to grant registers to colonial vessels, or to throw open the coasting trade; but in return for the freedom of the fisheries, it offers to admit fish in colonial bottoms duty free and in return for the free navigation of the rivers St John and St. Lawrence, offers an enlarged system of re-ciprocal trade with the North American colonies in all articles the growth and product of each country.

It is important to know specifically how far the Presi dent considers Congress can constitutionally assist in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific. He consider that grants of alternate sections of the public lands can might be given as an equivalent for conveying troops and munitions of war as well as the United States mails. Seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year are not paid for the transportation of mails between New York and San Francisco, and as the Pacific States become settled the mail matter will of course increase. It is be-lieved that even the assistance above mentioned, with the guarantee it would give of government endorsement, will insure the construction of the work.

The reports of the surveying parties will not be ready

before February.

Efforts will be made to induce the Senate to go into an election of President and other officers of the bady. Mr Bright, of Indians, will contest the position with Mr. Atchieon. It is scarcely probable, however, the effort will succeed.

the legion recking the clerks', doorksepers' and Sergeant-at-Arms' posts. Most of the applicants have had cards printed, stating in displayed lines their names, the office they are after, and, appropriately, in small type, their peculiar claims. These they thrust into the hands of the members the moment they arrive, and, upon this intro

duction, proceed with the boring process.

Saturday night has been fixed upon by those of the members'now here—who have taken upon themselves the cuty of thinking for all the rest—to hold a caucus and nominate Speaker and Clerk. A good many resist the idea of going into caucus. The new members are afraid that by some bocus-pocus rule or decision they may find themselves suddenly entrapped, and they desire to act as free representatives.

has not yet made his appearance.
P.S.—Late this evening the New York national democrats express their determination to go into caucus on Satur day, and present such a resolution as will call forth the views of the democracy in Congress as to the interference of the general government in State politics. This will bring up the whole question; and, whether it is laid on the ta ble or otherwise, it will effectually place on record the opinion of the democratic representatives as to whether the election of General Pierce was an amnesty to free scilers, or that principles controlled his election.

Hon. Frederick P. Stanton, of Tenn., a national demo crat in the true sense of the term, is spoken of for the

THE PRESENT POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION WILL

WASHINGTON Nov 29-7 P M The HERALD is right. A strong force of demogratic members from the South are resolved that this Cabinet shall be broken up. After the organization of the House that Guthrie was overwhelmed by Bronson, and must go out-that Marcy was condemned in the late election, and must vacate—and that there must be a reconstruction e embarrassment in both houses. The question, however, will not interfere in the election of Speaker. The several candidates are running upon national principles, thus leaving the Cabinet and New York politics an open ques-

The President, too, is apprised of the necessity of two or three Cabinet alterations; and we have reason to be-lieve it quite probable that with, or before New Year, Gen. Pierce will take a new course in his party pelicy

There will be a concurrence of all democrats, perhaps, upon the great measures of the President's message; but thoroughly sifted in the Senate.

As members gather in the cause of the New York na tional democrats brightens. We are assured they will be GEORGIA.

MR. NICHOLSON'S ABUSE OF GEN. PIERCE.

Washington, Nov. 29-8 P. M. An evening paper here denies, in characteristic lan guage, the statement made in the Herald, that Mr Nicholson, now editor of the Union, personally abused President Pierce last spring. If Mr. Nicholson himself will deny to give the name of the gentleman who is our authority

and who will not hesitate in avowing it. PETER THE HERMIT.

MARRIAGE OF MR. RITCHIE'S DAUGHTER. WASHINGTON, Nov. 29-10 1/2 P. M. A daughter of Father Ritchie was married to-night to Mr. Gittings, a wealthy Baltimorean. The President, Cabinet, the editors of the Union, Col. Forney, and various

POSTMASTER APPOINTED FOR TROY-THE CLERKSHIP FROM THE REGULAR NEWSPAPER AGENT.

Washington, Nov. 29, 1853.
The President to-day appointed W. W. Whitman, editor of the Troy Budget, as Postmaster at Troy, vice Foster

Boswerth resigned. The President's message is in the hands of the printers lemocrats is kept up it will act upon the defensive no longer, but attack in return and carry the war into Ai rica. It also declares that it takes no part in the contest

aspirant Basides Colonel Forney, who leads off, Judges Young was formerly Clerk.

for the Speakership, and is the champion of no particular

was formerly Clerk.

The following arrivals are announced:—Messra Fenton Feck, and Morgan, of New York; Grow and Ritchia, of Pa.; McMullen, of Virginia; Cullom and Campbell, of Trun.; Ashe, of N. C.; Green, Eliss, Shannon, and Nichels, of Ohio; Allen, of Illinois; Harlan, of Indiana; Noble, of Michigan; Houston, of Alabama; Caruthers and Lindley, of Missouri, and Rice, delegate from Minnesota.

Alabama Senators

The Cubern Office telents — Washington Union, Noc. 29.

The Cubern Officeations of the Treasury Department —
On the 20th of November there were of Treasury Warrants entered on the books of the department —
For the ridemption of stocks. \$23,029 50
For Treasury Department exclusive of stocks. \$0,148 74
For the Customs. 12,310 86
Covered into the Treasury from Customs. 2,006 88
Covered into the Treasury from miscellaneous sources. 200 00
For the War Department 553 20
For the Interior Department 10,454 77

ARRIVAL OF JOHN MITCHEL.

Great Excitement Among the People-Further Particulars of his Escape-Serenade Last Evening—His Speech in Reply—His Prosecuted Speech—His Speech when Sen-tenced, and his Letter from his Cell, &c.

Testerday at noon John Mitchel arrived in this city, by the steamer Prometheus, from San Francisco. The arri val of the ship having been expected two or three days before, a number of persons were watching for him or the Eattery day and zight; and on Monday evening, when the Illinois arrived, and it was supposed Mr. Mitchel was on board, a large crowd collected, and were greatly desp-pointed on finding he was not among the passengers. Many remained up all night, in expectation of the arrival of the Prometheus. But she did not come. A little steamer too, the Josephine, had been chartered by en-thusiastic gentlemen of the Irish military organizations and on board, a large crowd collected, and were greatly disap others, and was cruising about San'y Hook and Quarantine on Sunday and Monday, in the hope of meeting the steamer But those gentlemen were doomed to disappointment. A report had spread that the British had a detective policeman at Quarantine to arrest Mitchel, and that he was men in league with some of the New York police to accomplish that object, and carry him off to a frigatethat was supposed to be in the offing. And it was added that the offence of which Mr. Mitchel was convicted being "a felony"-that is, made a felony by special act of Parlia ment—the American authorities were bound to surreader him, according to the terms of the Ashburton treaty This story was believed by some gentlemen, and they became very much excited, and hastened to Quarantine, accompanied, we understand, by a military company, to rescue Mr. Mitchel in the event of the rumor being true. truth, and could be none, in such a story. It probably arose out of the circumstance that some of the New York police had been at Quarantine looking out for an effender of a very different description.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Promet eus was telegraphed from Sandy Hook, and the Lows spread over the city like wildfire. American citi-zens and Irish vied with each other in hastening to meet Mitchell and give him a welcome. They were collected on the Battery and at pier No. 4, where she was expected to arrive.

Mr. T. F. Meagher, having first engaged for Mr. Mitch-

el and his family two carriages, which he left at the wharf to await the coming of the steamer, proceeded,

accompanied by Mr. William Mitchel, brother of John Mitchel, and Mr. J. McClenahan, to the barge office, where Colonel Thornton and the other officers on duty afforded every facility to look out for the vessel with spy glasses. As she was in view it was found too late to proceed in the Etaten Island ferry boat to board her at Quarantine, but the custom house officers kindly offered to steamer would stop her, the effer was accepted, and, accordingly, as soon as the Prometheus had left Quarantime the boat put off to meet her, and when opposite Bedlow's Island Mr. Meagher waved a handkerchief as a signal to stop, which was responded to from the wheelhouse by Mr. Mitchel's second eldest son. The captain kindly stopped, and the boat being quickly fastened to the steamer a ladder was put down and the three gentlemen were on board is a moment, accompanied by Mr. Lober, a gentlemanly efficer in the Custom House, and Mr. Brown,

an Inspector, who passed Mr. Mitchel's baggage at once in order to have it in readiness. The warmest greetings took place between Mr. Mitchel and his brother and two friends, also Mr. P. J. Smyth, who accompanied the exile and assisted him to escape from bondage. Mr. Mitchel, who wears a moustache, looks : emarkably well, considering the hardships and anxieties through which he had passed In reply to the inquiry of a friend as to his health, he said it was right good, and that the British government, with all its persecutions, had not succeeded in injuring him vitally. The heroic Mrs. Mitchel also looked very well, and so did her interesting family of children. There are six in all-three boys and three girls-one of them a baby. The two eldest are very fine boys, and bear a strong resemblance to their father. All have enjoyed good health during the voyege. As the Prometheus came opposite to the Battery she discharged two guns, and was answered by a salute of numerous guns from Brook-lyn Heights, by the Napper Tandy Artillers, Capt. Hogan who had assembled there to give Mr. Mitchel a welcome from the cancon's mouth. On arriving at the dock an immense crowd was collected and

at the dock an immense crowd was collocted and acrears from unittees were waiting to present him with addresses. From want of water, it being then low tide, the steamer could not get her broadside along the what, and it was extremely difficult to get out of the ship. Several and it was extremely difficult to get out of the ship. Several cannet and any and the steamer in small boats. If was anusting to see several of these gentlemen, with their faces lighted up with enthusiasm, mistake itr. Meagher for Mr. Mitchel, and give him very hard squeezes of the band. Mr. Mitchel laughed, and said his hand was absclutely inflamed and swolles at Ean Francisco by the numbers shaking hands with him, and had be not gene out of the city for a few days he shoult have had to put his band in a sline. He specks in the warment manner of the kindsees and friend.

All this time there was the most earnest strateling of the speck of the multitude to get a sight of Mitchel, and there were continued cries of "Where is he?" After a considerable delay, without any immediate prospect of getting on slore, Mr. Mitchel's friends, who had come on board not only to see him but to facilitate as much as possible like getting on terra firms and to his residences in Brookin, proposed to take two small boaks and row around to Witchell. This suggestion was adopted by Mr. Mitchel. not only bocause it expedited in from the threatened pressure of the armonist of the most and any continued cries of the suggestion was adopted by Mr. Mitchel. This suggestion was adopted by Mr. Mitchel. This suggestion was adopted by Mr. Mitchel and were there before him. As he was leaving the ship the passengers and the multitude on the what cheered him my from the threatened pressure of the great time of the continued cries of the crowd to the Hamilton ferry, which was close at hand, and Mr. Reitly, the ferry-maker facilitated his getting off by closing the gate upon the multitude that was and the proad of the warmen of the crowd to the Mitchell and the surface of the pas

Mr. P. J. Smirn was then called for, and coming for-

Mr. P. J. Serra was then called for, and coming forward to the wholey, said:

I have done nothing but my duty in going to Australia, to assist in the liberation of John Mitchel. Is there a man among you that would not do the same? Now that John Mitchel is area of you, will you not swetain his principles, and offer him with your encouraging voice? He returns in the same health and spirit, as before he hit his country in the same health and spirit as before he hit his country in 1848. Here he can spok these outments of his soul as since 1788 no man i as dured to do (A. ary of three grouns for the packed jury which was corfully responded to.) The other trionds in Van Diemea's Land, I am happy to say are well. Let us hope that the tyracts whe said they were oussied will find then ere long all as liberty, and united once sgain in the struggle for Irish liberty. (Freat cheering.)

Here there were more calls for "Meagher, Meagher," but Mr. Meegher had left some time previous to the arrival of these companies.

but Mr. Meegher had left some time previous to the arrival of these companies.

The officers of the different companies and a number of other gentlemen were introduced to Mr. Mitchel His friends had to take him savay at length to rest, as he was very much fatigued. He seemed in excellent spirits, and just as brave and buoyant as if he had never been in a Bhitish penal colony, and a if he was just to the midst of the excitement of 1848. The people were most enthusiastic, and were filled with delight on seeing and hearing him. The crowd and the military ratired about eleven o'clock, as it was intimated that Mr. Mitchel had need of some rest.

a Billish penal comby, and all he was just in the minds of the exciment of 1848. The people were most enthusisstic, and were filled with delight on seeing and hearing him. The crowd and the military retired about eleven o'clock, as it was intimated that Mr. Mitchel had need of some rest.

From Mr. Mitchel's companion, Mr. Smyth, we have learned some interesting particulars relative to the escape of the illustrious exile which have not been hitherto published. It appears that Mr. Mitchel had made a previous attempt to escape, accompanied by his friend Mr. Smyth, and had some dozen armed men to assist him. The intention was to surrender his parele, and, after being taken into custody, to fight his way to horse which were in weiling for him—and thus escaps. But through the imprudence of some persons who had been let into the secret the authorities got hold of the matter just in time to defeat it by an overshelming force. Mr. Mitchel resolved next time to keep his own counsel, and, walked into the police office, apparently unarread, and accompanied only by Mr. Smyt, he surrendered his parole, and the magistrate was bewidered till it was too late. He was struck with a conviction, from Mitchel's firm and cendident manner, that there was a crowd to help him outside, and, therefore, probably from fear of personal consequences, so soon as Mitchel bade him good morning and walked away, he ran out after him into the street, with out his hat and casiled on the police to arrest him. But the horses were at hand, being held by Mr. Mitchel's son, as dhe ard his companion were soon lost sight of in the woods. A curious faci, and so newhat mortifying to the authorities is, that the horse on which Mr. Mitchel and his companion were soon lost sight of in the woods. A curious faci, and so newhat mortifying to the authorities is, that the horse on which Mr. Mitchel so his his mind to get away. This was the very last ship the police was the his for particular the substities believed him to have going. Mr. Mitchel was not him well, co

was the boldness of the plans that rendered them so successful.

At Sydney it was found impossible to get sufficient accommodation on the same ship for the whole famile, and Mr. Mitchel railed alone in the Okney Lass for Taniti. Three weeks after he was followed in the Julia Anne, for San Francisco, which, touching at Tahiti, took him up there and brought him with his family to Californa. Were it not for the parole it would be the easiest thing in the world for any princes to escape who had money to pay his passage. The convicts sent to Van Oleman's Land for robbery and other crimes are not asked for any parole; but the political prisoners were made their owa jailers by exterting from them a parole, or subjecting them to close imprisonment, which would have the effect filling them. There are only three now lett—Martin

of hilling them. There are only three now lett-Martin and O'Doherty, who were sentened for five years more after the present time, and William Smith O'Brien, sentenced for the Four have escaped—McManus, Magher, O'Donghoe, and Mitchel. O'Brien is in good health and spiritz.

We have already published a memoir of Mr. Mitchel in which we gave some extracts from his writings. Perhaps we may here appropriately add his prosecuted, in which we gave some extracts from his writings. Perhaps we may here appropriately and his prosecuted, in reference to the speech at Limerick, for which he was prosecuted, it is necessary to say, in order to its explanation in some points, that an entertainment had been given in the city of Limerick to John Mitchel, Smith O'Hrien, and Thomas Francus Meagher, as "the three prosecuted patricts." The 'Gold Ireland' mot, insided by some influential O'Connellists against the "Young Icelanders," attacked the building where the enterlainment was given. The speech was a 'Glowers.

The speech was to Glowers.

The speech was to Glowers.

The speech was to the stress ource of legitinate power. That hoving multitude outside are at housand times probable of the properties by the Eriths government—a that show the stress of the stress of the generous reception you have this night given to those who have been selected in your excellent by the Eriths government—a stress of the people are the true source of legitinate power. That hoving multitude outside are a thousand times probable of the people are the true source of legitinate power. That hoving multitude outside are a thousand times probable of the people out while they are smilling and cheering against. Smith O'Brien. (Chors.) I am no drawing rom the people out while they are about the power and vivine of the people out while they are about the power and vivine of the people out while they are about the people of the people out while they ar

chat I found myself on my arrival in Limerich to-day in a part of the position. I found some twenty or thirty position of the purp, we but to hoot me as I came into town. I have no did will, I a wine you, against those who coted, nor even explainst those who set them on to hoot me. (Hear.) I believe is all aroas onto a some control and alm speechall to the memory of one whom—what ever I may the third memory of one whom—what ever I may the control to the memory of one whom—what ever I may the control to the memory of one whom—what ever I may the control to the memory of one whom—what ever I may the control to the memory of the control of the co

ishment.
The High Eheriff—My Lords, I claim the protection of the Court.
Mr. Mitchel—That is the reason why I object to sentence

THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE. By invitation of E. C. West, Simeon Draper, P. Mc oughlin, and others, Governors of the Almshouse, M. Bedinf, Archbishop of Thebes, and Nuncio from the Pope to Brazil and the United States, visited the Peritentiary and other buildings on Blackwell's Island yesterday. At ten o'clock the Governors, with the Nunsio and invited quests, left the City Hall, and were conveyed in carriages to the feet of Sixty first street, where boats were in waiting to convey the party to the Island. Here the quests met in the Governor's room. There were present Governors West, Draper, Townsend, Dugro, Henry and McLoughlin; Hon. James Rutherford, Hop. Augustus Schell, ex-Alderman Bartine, Mr. Recorder Tillou, Mr. Comptroller Flage, and about sixty other centlemen.

M. Bedini was accompanied by the following named elergymen:-Very Rov. W. Starrs, Vicar General of New York Rev. John Virtue; Rev. Mr. McCarron, Archdescon;

York Rev. John Virtue; Rev. Mr. McCarron, Archdescon; Rev. Dr. Cumming; Rev. Mesars. Quin, Farrell, Madison, McLaughlin, Madden, Kleinigen. (known as Father Robert); Very Rev. Dr. Sweeny, of St. John, N. B. The gens lemen present were introduced to the Nuncio by Mr. McLaughlin.

The Nuncio, followed by the company, then proceeded the Nuncio followed by the company, then proceeded the Nuncion of the Nuncion of the Nuncion of the State of the Nuncion of th

hurch.
In the chapel of the Workhouse an altar had been pre

Many of the iomates, being Roman Catholies, showed the highest respect for the representative of the head of the Church.

In the chapel of the Workhouse an altar had been prepared, in the Roman Catholies. The present to vecerate the Nuncio, and to feel highly pleased at his appearance. M. Bestini, standing at the altar, dictated in French the following addies. They reemed to vecerate the Nuncio and to feel highly pleased at his appearance. M. Bestini, standing at the altar, dictated in French the following addiess, which was pronounced in English by his Scoretary Rev. J. hn Virtue:

— You are aware that there is here the Nuncio of the Pope—that is, he represents the person of our Holy Father, shone, as Catholica, we always venerats. He desires me to say that it is a pleasure to him to visit this institution; nurse particularly under the circumstance that it is a consolation to you, and that you derive satis faction from this visit. He is also pleased to see that in this piace you are well taken care of, that you have many comforts at ourd you, and that you are in a great degree free from feeling the stings of poverty. For this you should certainly be grateful—in the first place to similarly God, and in the second place to your fellow citizens, who provide all these things for you, under Almighty God. This sentiment of gratitude should, then, be uppermost in your minds, and you should, at the same time, thank Him for all these things. You must recollect that the way to be grateful to Almighty God is to be resigned under whatever dispensations he may choose to lay upon you. He has placed you in a concition of poverty: but there is no position in which he has placed you that you can best show your gratitude to Him. The Nuncio is delighted to divide his time equally among all; and it is any great a comfort to him to visit you, as those who are in a more prosperous condition in his. He regards you all as the children of Almighty God, and he knows that Coi has as much care for you who are present here as of the riche

persons. In the hall of this building the company rested from their tour of inspection, and digested the information which they had collected along with a capital dimner—a feature that the Governors hardly ever omit.

After an hour or so had been spent in the pleasures of the table—

ner—a feature that the Governors hardly ever omit.

After an hour or so had been spent in the pleasures of
the table—

Mr. E. C. Wist, who occupied the chair, said that very
few people knew anything about these institutions—they
paid their taxes and grumbled at them. Relative to the
Nuncio, he said that he was distinguished abroad and
here by the grace of his manner, and the case with
which he assimilated himself to our habits and our institutions. He would give "The health and happiness
of his Excellency, Mon-eignor Bedini."

M. Brunn responded in French. He expressed his satisfaction at the honor which had been done him in drinking his health. He also expressed his satisfaction at the honor which had been done him in drinking his health. He also expressed his satisfaction at
the condition of the institutions which he had visited,
and eaid that it was only another instance of the munifcence which America had always displayed in giving
the fruits of her p osperity to the noble works of charity.
He concluded with an elequent peroration expressive of
his sense of the prosperity, the munificence, and the
charity displayed in the United States. In conclusion
M. Bedini gave a sentiment complimentary to the Ton
Governors.

This was received with great applause, and there were
loud calls for "Praper"

Mr. Simeos Draren responded to the Nuncio's toast.
He had heard with high satisfaction the speech of the
President, and he was glad that the institutions were so
well taken care of. The Ten Governors were the spenders
of the public moneys; but they spent them to the beat
advantage. He could only thank them and his Excellency, the Nuncio, for the complimentary manner is
which the sentiment had been received.

The health of A. C. Flagg.

lency, the Nuncio, for the complimentary manner is which the sentiment had been received.

The PRISHEST gave—
The health of A. C. Flagg.
Mr. Comptreller Flace responded. He had no doub that if the people of New York could see the excellent manner in which these institutions were kept, they would not grumble at paying the taxes necessary to support them. While he said this he would also say that there had been a system of profligate expenditure, which demanded retrenchment and reform. (Great cheering.) He said this without regard to the Common Council or any other body especially; but for the last five years there had been a laxity of expenditure, which, if it had been continued, would have produced a great social explorion. (Applause.) He believed that as the city grew rich and prosperous the government should grow simple and nucstentatious. He thought there was great need of retreachment and reform, and that now was the time for it.

Mr. Flace sat down amid great cheering.
Cries for "Duke!" "Duke!"
The PRISHENTENT-LS Mr. Duke here?
Voices—Yes.

Voices-Yes.
The Prisipert-I think I saw him in the Werkhouse.

The PRESIDENT—Is Mr. Dake here?
Voices—Yes.
The PRESIDENT—I think I saw him in the Werkhouse.
(Laughter.)
Mr. Durk—I don't think so, as he is not over fond of work. As am only a covernor in perspective, I can only say that if I ever should rise to that dignity I shall endeavor to imitate their glorious example. (Applause.)
The PRESIDENT called upon Mr. Augustus Schell, who made a brief speech enlegizing the institutions, and alluding to the fact that presons of all religious and all parties as at this table, said that it illustrated the chief principle of our government—that it knew no religion, me party, no object but the perpetuity of our institutions.
T. J. Graves, being called upon enlogized the institutions and said that they were superior to any that he had seen ablocad.
Gro. W. Shiffl, (one of the Ten Governors,) was called out, and gave
The health of Recorder Tillou.
Mr. Tillou had retired.
The PRESIDENT announced that Archbishop Hughes was prevented by illness from attenting this day; he would ask the company to drink to his health.
Rev. WM. Stare responded. He was sorry that the Archbishop was not present; but he would say that he had been here, and had frequently expressed his admiration at the manner in which the institutions were conducted. He thanked them for the kindness with which they had received the name of the Archbishop.
Governor McLoughus being called out, said he would give Rev. Mr. Cumming a power of attorney to reply for him.
Mr. CUMMING said he would accept the power, and take occasion to thank the Ten Governors for the kindness with which he had been treated during the five years that he had been chaplain of the Bellevue Hospital. He would give—
The health of all the medical gentlemen connected with the institutions under the charge of the Ten Governors of the Amshouse.
Dr. Sakmen; in response, gave
The Press.
Which was briefly responded to.
D. RANNEY was called out and thanked the company for the hot or done him.
Mr. Faring gave—
The health of the warlens of the various departments a

Mr. Parra gave— The health of the wardens of the various departments and particularly Mr. Eldridge, the caterer for this

occasion.

Mr. Connoilly gave—

The health of the gentlemen employed by the Tem

Governors
At half past four the company left the tables and returned to the City Hall. The day was a fine one, and the excursion was a most pleasant and instructive one.

Theatrical.

The atrical.

The atrical.

To the Editor of the team and instructive one.

The atrical.

To the Editor of the team and instructive one.

The atrical.

To the Editor of the Herald

Knowing that your journal had, from the period of her deat in this city at the Bowery Theatre, in May, 1846, uniformly favored the professional aspirations of my daughter, Julia Dean, I was surprised, and somewhat hurt in feeling, that you should at this late day seem (by an article which appeared in the Herald on the 22d inst.) to deny her all claim. I addressed you a note, intended merely to recall to your notice the course of uniform kindness you had formerly observed towards Miss Dean. Looking back to the record of her first appearance, I found that the Herald had been in this city one of the first and forment to welcome my daughter to the career she had chosen. The actiers are upon your file to speak for themselves—they are full, emphatic, and kindly encouraging. I was grateful for that early and timely service of yours; I could not undervalue its importance. In 1846, your was, I believe, the only daily paper in New York which habitually noticed theatrical performances. It had, and has always, a wide girculation in professional circles; and from the constancy of its reports upon public entertainments, it was looked to for an account of the reception of a new aspirant to the honors of the stage. Having all this in mind, that you had thus acknowledged, recorded and widely published a favorable opinion of the merits of Miss Dean, through a channel which none will deay was important and extended, in that rote of mine of the 23d, I did not hesitate to say so.

Is it to be supposed that I intended to set aside and diargard the kindness of other presses? If the occasion had seemed to have required it, I should have most gratefully and cheerfully acknowledged their services as well. If I had meant to write a general letter, there would have been no occasion on the part of any guntleman of the presses it to be supposed that

No. 46 Fast Twenty minis st., New York, Nov. 23, 1868.

New York, No. 151 Grosby st., Nov. 29, 1853.

To James Gordon Binner, Esq.:—

My Draw Sine—For the first time in my life I am compelled to enter into controversy through the medium of the public papers, at any time an unpleasant position, but doubly so when a Jady is in the case.

Sill, justice should supersede even gallantry, and, in justice to myself, I must, as a regly to Miss Keene's statement, published in this morning's Herally, request you will do me the courtesy to give the following lines a place in your journal.

In your journal.

Some three weeks ago Miss Keene asked Mr. Wallack's permission to absent herself from New York on the Saturday then next to come. Mr. W. represented to her that it would be at great inconvenience to himself; but, as abe assured him it was important to her, he granted the

request.

This request was made several days before the proposed Saturday, however, the intervening time enabling Mr. Wallack to make what arrangements he thought fit in consequence.

This request was made several days before the proposed Saturday, however, the intervening time enabling Mr. Wallack to make what arrangements he thought it in consequence.

Before the day arrived, Miss Keene changed her mind, and informed the lessee that, for the present, she would defer her departure, he promising that, should she require it, he would arrange to leave her out of the play bills on some future Saturday.

But Mr. Wallack did not promise Miss Keene that, when the performances for Saturday, the 26th of November, had been estitled for a week past, when both herself and the manager were pledged for her appearance in two pieces on that evening, (all of which had been duly associated to the public and the performers in the underliming of Thursday's and Friday's Mila,) she should be subhorized to inform the stage manager at eleven o'clock on the night of the 26th inst., that she could not play on the 26th as she was going out of New York on business.

This, however, Miss Keene did; and when I represented to her that such a proceeding was against all rais and without precedent, she merely reiterated her determination to go. She dai not even ask my permission, but on my deciling to sanction the proceeding, only repeated she would go.

I telegraphed Mr. Wallack, (who was then in Boston,) and he answered, directing me to publish bills and "tell the truth." Which I did.

Exception seems to be taken in the lady's letter to some of the terms used in the bill. I published. Those terms were perfectly justifable. Miss Keene had not the permission of the lesses to be absent on the evening in quasition—she did not give on notice of her intentions, and her absence was unaccountable, because she neither informed me why she went or where she was going.

Exery one connected with the theatrical profession knows, that when leave of absence is granted to a perferme by the manager, it is indispensable that the day or days required rhould be stated and understood, and sufficient notice given, in order that the lease may be